Redesignation means the process of moving a contribution (and its associated positive earnings) from a participant's traditional balance to the participant's Roth balance or vice versa in order to correct an employing agency error that caused the contribution to be submitted to the wrong balance. Redesignation is a method of error correction only. A participant cannot request the redesignation of contributions unless the employing agency made an error in the submission of the contributions.

Redesignation record means a data record submitted by an employing agency to redesignate a contribution that the employing agency erroneously submitted to the wrong balance (traditional or Roth).

[68 FR 35497, June 13, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 32209, June 1, 2005; 77 FR 26425, May 4, 2012]

§ 1605.2 Calculating, posting, and charging breakage.

- (a) The TSP will calculate breakage on late contributions, makeup agency contributions, and loan payments as described by §1605.15(b). This breakage calculation is subject to the following rules:
- (1) The TSP will not calculate breakage if contributions or loan payments are posted within 30 days of the "as of" date, or if the total amount on a late payment record or the total agency contributions on a current payment record is less than \$1.00; and
- (2) The TSP will not take the participant's interfund transfers into account when determining breakage.
- (b) Calculating breakage. The TSP will calculate breakage as follows:
- (1) For contributions or loan payments with "as of" dates on or after January 1, 2000, the TSP will:
- (i) Use the participant's contribution allocation on file for the "as of" date to determine how the funds would have been invested. If there is no contribution allocation on file, or one cannot be derived based on the investment of contributions, the TSP will consider the funds to have been invested in the G Fund:
- (ii) Determine the number of shares of the applicable investment funds the participant would have received had

the contributions or loan payments been made on time. If the "as of" date is before TSP account balances were converted to shares, this determination will be the number of shares the participant would have received on the conversion date, and will include the monthly earnings the participant would have received had the contributions or loan payments been made on the "as of" date; and

- (iii) Determine the dollar value on the posting date of the number of shares the participant would have received had the contributions or loan payments been made on time. If the contributions or loan payments would have been invested in a Lifecycle fund that is retired on the posting date, the constructed share price shall equal the retired Lifecycle fund share price on December 31 of the retirement year. multiplied by the current L Income Fund share price, divided by the L Income Fund share price on December 31 of the retirement year. The dollar value shall be the number of shares the participant would have received had the contributions or loan payments been made on time multiplied by the constructed share price.
- (iv) The difference between the dollar value of the contribution or loan payment on the posting date and the dollar value of the contribution or loan payment on the "as of" date is the breakage.
- (2) For contributions and loan payments with an "as of" date before January 1, 2000, the TSP will:
- (i) Value the contributions and loan payments from the "as of" date through the date TSP accounts were converted to shares, by using the greater of either the G Fund monthly rate of return or the average monthly rate of return for all TSP Funds;
- (ii) Determine the number of shares the participant would have received at conversion; and
- (iii) Determine the dollar value of those shares on the posting date by using the greater of either the G Fund share price or the average share price for all of the TSP Funds. The difference between the dollar value of the contribution or loan payment on the posting date and the dollar value of the

§ 1605.11

contribution or loan payment on the "as of" date is the breakage.

- (c) Posting contributions and loan payments. Makeup and late contributions, late loan payments, and breakage, will be posted to the participant's account according to his or her contribution allocation on file for the posting date. If there is no contribution allocation on file for the posting date, they will be posted to the G Fund.
- (d) Charging breakage. If the dollar amount posted to the participant's account is greater than the dollar amount of the makeup or late contribution or late loan payment, the TSP will charge the agency the additional amount. If the dollar amount posted to the participant's account is less than the dollar amount of the makeup or late contribution, or late loan payment, the difference between the amount of the contribution and the amount posted will be forfeited to the TSP.
- (e) Posting of multiple contributions. If the TSP posts multiple makeup or late contributions or late loan payments with different "as of" dates for a participant on the same business day, the amount of breakage charged to the employing agency or forfeited to the TSP will be determined separately for each transaction, without netting any gains or losses attributable to different "as of" dates. In addition, gains and losses from different sources of contributions or different TSP Funds will not be netted against each other. Instead, breakage will be determined separately for each as-of date, TSP Fund, and source of contributions.

[70 FR 32209, June 1, 2005, as amended at 75 FR 74607, Dec. 1, 2010]

Subpart B—Employing Agency Errors

§ 1605.11 Makeup of missed or insufficient contributions.

(a) Applicability. This section applies whenever, as the result of an employing agency error, a participant does not receive all of the TSP contributions to which he or she is entitled. This includes situations in which an employing agency error prevents a participant from making an election to contribute to his or her TSP account,

in which an employing agency fails to implement a contribution election properly submitted by a participant, in which an employing agency fails to make agency automatic (1%) contributions or agency matching contributions that it is required to make, or in which an employing agency otherwise erroneously contributes less to the TSP for a participant's account than it should have. The corrections required by this section must be made in accordance with this part and the procedures provided to employing agencies by the Board in bulletins or other guidance. It is the responsibility of the employing agency to determine whether it has made an error that entitles a participant to error correction under this section

- (b) Employer makeup contributions. If an employing agency has failed to make agency automatic (1%) contributions that are required under 5 U.S.C. 8432(c)(1)(A), agency matching contributions that are required under section 8432(c)(2), or matching contributions that are authorized under 37 U.S.C. 211(d), the following rules apply:
- (1) The employing agency must promptly submit all missed contributions to the TSP record keeper on behalf of the affected participant. For each pay date involved, the employing agency must submit a separate payment record showing the "as of" date for the contributions.
- (2) The TSP will calculate the breakage due to the participant and post both the contributions and the associated breakage to the participant's account in accordance with §1605.2.
- (c) Employee makeup contributions. Within 30 days of receiving information from his or her employing agency indicating that the employing agency acknowledges that an error has occurred which has caused a smaller amount of employee contributions to be made to the participant's account than should have been made, a participant may elect to establish a schedule to make up the deficient contributions through future payroll deductions. Employee makeup contributions can be made in addition to any TSP contributions that the participant is otherwise entitled to make. The following rules apply to employee makeup contributions: